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ADDRESS Adopted by the American Party, ATITS ANNUAL MEETING, June, 1557. AUDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-tion of our opinions. We are ready to day as aforctime to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart ened by opposition-neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future-we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open conven tion that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permauent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attrichment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defcats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters

because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well doue. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Buchanan at the of thousands voted for Mr. Fillmore, while tens south upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of prin ciple which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which

merely expedient.
We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despon dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in princi

Thousands who left our ranks in November. drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been cith. er a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the com bold paarticipation in that wrong. So in the mon property of the nation is distributed without promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those an inteligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been union? wide, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran chise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a suceessful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly un known to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has peculife-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth To-morrow, again, States in another sec tion of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in meas-ures of mere speciality and favor for the negro. We seek to avoid such analomies of legislation

in both our Federal and State governments.— Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.— When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of com mon right and common protection—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Toleration of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the obuse of these privleges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit arc the rights of the States over their own erritories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own clf assumed virtues, all would be comparatively

There are many and vitai questions upon which there are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintain

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must

4th. The union of Church and State must be 5th The rights of conscience must be guaran-6th. American interests must be promoted.
7th. An American nationality must be cherish

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated. 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be cx-10th. The naturalization laws must be amend

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
12th Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrumen of liberty and law. The provision of the Consti-tution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born eitizen-which requires tions with the President—which, in the foreign boru imposes a nine years' residence, after na-

sistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the aliar and different phases to illustrate its many creeds It has involved the government in great difficulty and no mau feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Uunder Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly re-pugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the nat-ural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of

the untion in order to sting aud desiroy it. Other questions of great importance though of regard to the general ownership, and with a lav ishness of appropriation which shows an utter in difference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov ernment to its ancient landmarks but the Amer ican party? Where else is there a sure hope of American party cudcavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republie, and to every citizen in the

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give houor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nomi-nated George Washington of Virginia to be Gen-eral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, lleaven protected Father of our

mmon country. Living then in these great examples of the past-secking to re-baptise the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and heartful of the great fu-

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-ope ration of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be for-

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
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Was 15, 1257.

Supplied the State. He saks the patronage of the Duck. The saks the patronage of the Duck. The saks the patronage of the Duck. The saks the patronage of the Once. He saks the patronage of the Duck. The saks the patronage of the Duck.

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[April 9, 1858—tf.

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FRANKFORT, KY. THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known fotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the pubcand will endeavor to deserve it.

May 23, 1855.

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AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

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AND UMBRELLAS, Ail of which he warrants to be of the very best material and make.

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

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All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered. Address.

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PREMIUM

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A large assortment of Coach and Buggy Harness,

Wagon and Cart Harness, SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety. TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS, LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c. All orders ieft with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

1. Remember the Four Story Store, Third Street, between Main and Market.

[July 13, 1857—6m.

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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, A RE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting

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SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES, ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETTS, HOOSIERY AND GLOVES, STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop Our line.

We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by an arrangement East can furnish any goods not on hand, a' the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will a net us a pleasure to show our goods to all. to all.

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Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

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A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.

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FRANKFORT HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY.

J. B. WASSON.

the Missouri Compromis NO. 11.

Continued from the National Intelligencer, Oct 24.

To my Fellow Citizens of the United States: All who voted for the Missouri Compromis most of them in their graves-have lately been charged with violating the Constitution which they were sworn to support. As an humble survivor of that devoted and ouce honored but now proscribed band of statesmen and patriots, I pre sume for them and myself, to face the indictment, plead not guilty, and put myself for trial on God and my courses.

ment, plead not guilty, and put myself for trial of God and my country.

In defending myself, I undertake to vindicate also the dead and the living of a race of American statesmen and jurists as distinguished for talents and pariotism as any equal number who ever graced the Councils of the Union at any epoch in its history. They were all guilty of perjury unless they believed that their act was constitutional; they were all guilty of unpardonconstitutional; they were all guilty of unpardonable heedlessness and temcrity if they did not consider the subject soberly and thoroughly; and, so considering it, as they doubtless did, they were all bereft of their intelligence if their act be void, and especially if it be so pulpably so as to justify the Judiciary in pronouncing it a nullity. Not one of them seemed to doubt its constitutionality; I certainly did not, nor do I now. When it passed the severe ordeal of such a Senate, and House, and President, and Cabinet as scaled it with their concurrent approval, its validity was not known to be doubted by any of those who gave it their official sanction, nor, so far as I remember or helieve, by any respectable constitutionalist any where. Its constitutionality was apparently approved by the American people with a remarka lile approximation to unanimity for at least thirty three years. It was not repealed for imputed unconstitutionality; and, had it been void, its repeal was unnecessary. As late as June, 1856, the now ruling party recognized its constitution-ality in their Cincinnati platform, by declaring that Congress had no power to legislate slavery in the States, whereby they significantly and undeniably conceded t citly the power to do so in the Territories. The present President, who was elected on that platform, endorsed its orthodoxy, and had often previously approved the Missouri compromise as both politic and constitutional. Successive acts of Congress, as will be hereafter shown, had also fortified the compromise line by legislative and popular recognitions of its validi ty for more than a quarter of a century.

But, in the face of all this cumulative evidence

and persuasive authority, some Southern extrem ists at this late day, seeing that if Congress have power to legislate on slavery in the Territories the repeal of the compromise has subjected the South to the dominion of the North as to all ter ritory, however Southeru, and hopeless of any other peaceful defense, have seized, as a tabula en naufragio, the novel idea of sectional politics, that Congress has no such power. And leading men have also followed in their wake, and, as a forforn hope, cling to it as their last plank to save the South in the shipwreck of the storm itself blindly helped to raise. To crown this new doctrine, six of the nine gentlemen sitting on the National Bench of Justice tried to decide that the Missouri compromise was a palpable usurpation, and therefore unconstitutional and void Yet all they said on that subject on the Dred Scott case they admitted to be unnecessary for the de cision of the case, and was therefore uncalled for; and, in my poor judgment, it was extra judicial, and therefore is entitled to no degree of influence as authority, nor to any more credit than the pri vate opinions of six distinguished citizens of this transition day against whom stand arrayed setmultitude of venerated names, such as James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Wirt, William Piukney, Wm. H. Crawford, William Lowndes, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Louis McLane, Richard C. Anderson, and many others, who, as constitutional jurists, would compare not unfavorably with our modern judges any

Dred Scott having sued in the Federal Court as a citizen, the defendant denied his right to do so by pleading to the jurisdiction the simple fact that he was a negro of African descent. The plaintiff admitting that fact, demurred. And on that issue to the Court, the only question judicially involved was, whether such a colored many though free, could be a citizen of the United though free, could be a citizen of the United tenuated as to clude my comprehension except tenuated as to clude my comprehension except so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude to the defendant the so far as the following seuteuce furnishes a clude the south the defendant the south th issue on that plea, judgment was rendered for the defendant. On the revision of that case, the question of jurisdiction, raised by the plea abatement, was necessarily the first for judicial consideration, and was consequently the first con sidered by the Supreme Court. The opinion de livered by the Chief Justice, as that of the Court. was that a free negro could not be a citizen, and tion of and ought to have abated the suit for want of cognizance; and accordingly the mandate direct ed the dismission of it on that ground.

that an inferior court has no jurisdiction to decide the revisory court has no authority to revise; and that, when appealed to, it is functus efficio the instant it decides that the court below had no jurisdiction. What the court of original jurisdiction had no power to decide, the appellate court can only reverse by deciding that it is void extra-judicially as I insist—to pronounce the Misof the Dred Scott case in the inferior court, that eourt had no judicial power to decide it, all it had their organs for more than the third of a century. authority to do was to dismiss it; and, when the Supreme Court so adjudged, it had no judicial sons, one of them being influenced by one reason, right to decide a ease merely hypothetical, and say how the merits ought to have been decided if and only three of them concurring in the same the inferior court had only had jurisdiction over them; for, on the return of the case to the court below, it could pronounce no judgment except that of dismission, because it had no judicial powers to do anything also. When for a relative that the court of the second er to do anything else. Wherefore, when the Supreme Court decided that the inferior court ought to have sustained the plea in abatement to divided majority, and against powerful and unanthe jurisdiction, and directed a dismission for want of jurisdiction, there was no judicial authority in either court to do or decide anything else. I know not, nor do I care, what the Supreme Court gument at all, otherwise than as the various real way have letely done in any applications. am sure that it could not, by any ultra judi- entitled to respect. And I will endeavor to concial usage, amplify its own jurisdiction or impart to its way-side suggestions judicial authority.

Whenever Chief Jus

It is not my purpose to review the opinions read in the Dred Scott ease further than they may bear on the Missouri compromise, concerning which, even if the Court had jurisdiction, a may bear on the Missouri compromise, concerning which, even if the Court had jurisdiction, a decision was unnecessary, because the case went off on another question, and because also, as the Court decided that the return of Scott from a State or Territory where slavery was illegal to Missouri where it was legalized reinstated him as a slave, it was altogether different of the discentions which—waiving the cogenitate of the discentions which—waiving the cogenitation of the discentions which was allowed that the return of Scott from a State or Territory where slavery was illustrated by that clause, it was altogether different in the extraordinary case of Dred Scott, in which—waiving the cogenitation of the discention of the arguments of the dissentients—the diversities fluous to moot the question whether the interdiction of slavery in Iowa by the Missouri compromise was constitutionally binding or not. And strongly to prove that their united conclusion is inthe Doric column of our national temple, must feel regret as well as surprise that a Court so di vided on grounds so conflicting ventured voluntarily to pronounce an unnecessary opinion against the constitutionality of an act sustained by as many and as imposing sanctions as any ever passed by Congress, and by more than ever act diet of honorable acquittal by the great incorpt. It is also evident that they construed the constitution is indefensible. Presuming, however, that they have all together said every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, is in it also evident that they every form that they have all together said every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion. It is also evident that they every form that they have all together said every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every form the constitution. It is also evident that they every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every form that they have all together said every thing that could be said in favor of their conclusion, if their respective arrival every form of regulation, like that of regulation, lik of my country, and shall expect an emphatic verdict of honorable acquittal by the grand inquest which any one respectable judge ever pronounced an usurpation. It is hard for a tribunal of such powers and trust to maintain a salutary respect and confidence. It can only do so by rare learning and unsuspected impartiality and by the Constitution either expressly or implicit contents. The derivative powers are delegating and unsuspected impartiality and by the Constitution either expressly or implicit contents. the an only do so by rare learning and unsuspected impartiality, and by never tampering with political questions or any others which its duty does not require it to decide. Any other qualities or course will soon make any Juby a necessary implication, as much and as cerusary implication.

Judge Robertson's Letters in Defense of the Missouri Compromise.

And deep, with an proper tespect, as the Judicial istence of the Government itself. The inherent rights of artificial or merely legal beings, such as prove the unconstitutionality of the Missouri corporations and civil governments, like those of

nanimous, to presume to set aside a well-considered act of legislation unless it be clearly

all of the following considerations:

3. That high names, unsurpassed unanimity, and hoary time had hallowed the Missouri comomise as a wise and constitutional act of na-

4. That the Judges were themselves far from

eing unanimous. That the opinions of the majority, separate ly and collectively considered, assign variant and incongruous reasons for their common onclusion-reasons altogether insufficient, in my judgment, to satisfy any analytical and imeasonable doubt or even preponderating proba-

That all of those reasons had been consider-

The accustomed aud, as I respectfully think. ore prudential course of forbearance under all these strongly suggestive and dissuasive circum-stances would have been generally more satisactory and less liable to criticisms which might possibly impair the authority of that eminent

Then, considering all that the six Judges said about the Missouri compromise as the out of doors opinions of Mr. Taney, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Grier, Mr. Catron, Mr. Daniel, and Mr. Campbell, rather than the judicial decision of a majority of the Court. I might, without any disrespect. rop (as many jurists think they laid aside) their official titles, and, with befitting consideration and decorum, allude to them only in their exalted personal characters. But, for the sake of professional county, I will treat their arguments as those of Judges of the highest Court in the Amer-ican Union Had they not, by their opinions, virtually arraigued a multitude of eminent states men and jurists, as well as my more humble self, for trial at the bar of public opinion, and had not the grave prevented the most distinguished of them from self vindication, leaving me the youngest of all and almost the only survivor, I would not leel it necessary or proper to obtrude my poor defeuse on the public attention. Without that quasi judicial sentence I would silently repose in confidence ou the intrinsic and historic proofs of the propriety and integrity of our con-luct. And driven, as I think I am, by duty to he memory of the dead and impelled by my own onor to justily our public conduct, I wish to oberve as much decorum as may be consistent with coming candor and proper perspiculty and force

All the nine Judges concurred in the opinion hat Congress has legislative power over the peode of the Territories of the United States, cirimscribed only by a sound discretion and the mitations of the Federal Constitution. But they differed as to the source of the power and also as to gives Congress "power to dispose of and make all 'needful rules and regulations respecting the territo'ry or other property of the United States;' and
Justices Catron and Daniel seemed to concur
with Irim that that clause, and that alone, conferred the power. As to the extent of the power they also differed, and especially in the character and reasons of the limitations they respectively pretled public opinion for the third of a century and scribed to it. Chief Justice Taney and his two concurring Associates discovered the only limitation in the guarantee which provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and in that which for hids the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. And they say that "an act of Congress which deprives a citizen of his If these three gentlemen suggested any other limitation I have been unable to find it in their very elaborate opinion. The reasoning of Justice Campbell on this subject is so subtle and at

y determine to be property, it is the duty of the Federal Government, through the domain of ju risdiction merely Federal, to recognise to be proper The reason and extent of Justice Catron's nitation are even more difficult of detection He says, however, that the compromise restricslavery is inconsistent with the co equal that therefore the court below had no jurisdiction, and ought to have abated the suit for want of enjoy the common territory guarantied, as he seems to suppose, by that provision of the Constitution which provides that "the citizens of each act impairing the obligation of contracts, the It is not my province to inquire whether that was actually the opinion of a majority of the Judges. It was read as such, and without any objection. For my purpose, therefore, I may and must consider it as the opinion of the Court; and, thus considering it, I cannot admit that the Court, after that decision, had jurisdiction to decide on eavy greatest and interest of the States and to the citizens of each State shall come there in right of his State and enjoy the common property." Is not this a new phase decide on eavy greatest and perhaps does apply to all the common property. It is not this a new phase of "State rights?" Justice Daniel, for other Territories of the United States. And if so then decide on any question involved in the trial of the merits of the easc. I consider it undeniable reasons, thought that the restriction was incousis Justice Daniel, for other tcut with the equality contemplated by our free

We may thus see the unexampled fact that six want of jurisdiction. If according to the status | souri compromise unconstitutional and void after may have lately done in any analogous case, for I sons assigned for the common conclusion may be

and equal institutions. This appears to be his only

limitation.

Whenever Chief Justice Marshall decided a constitutional question his reasons were so plain, consistent, and conclusive as to enable all to understand him and allow but few to doubt his con arguments of the dissentients—the diversities euity, to doubt that they considered the power both

diciary a puppet in the hands of power, and a national curse instead of a national blessing.

And here, with all proper respect, I must be allowed to suggest my own regret, as the Judicia-istence of the Government itself. The inherent powers of Con ompromise, had not-even if they had no doubt natural persons, are necessary for preserving their of their jurisdiction-conceded more to each and existence and promoting the essential ends of it Il of the following considerations:

1. That a decision on the compromise was palably unnecessary.

within the range permitted by natural and positive law. The right of self defense, and the right to acquire and consequently to enjoy, conably unnecessary.

2. That the Judiciary ought never, even when animous, to presume to set aside a well-conof inherent rights conceded by universal law to the conceded by th all natural persons, subject only to the qualifica-tions just suggested. No human power confers those rights; legislation, organic or municipal, only regulates them. The only difference in this respect between a natural and an artificial person is that the first derives existence from Divine, the last from human power. A civil corporation for promoting the ends of its existence may, ex cept so far as restricted by the charter of its crea tion, acquire and dispose of property; and when it has mouey or other property, the right to dispose of it uccessarily results without any delega-tion of the power by its charter, and as freely as partial mind that their conclusion is right beyond a natural person might do, excepting only so far as its charter may prescribe limitatious on the exercise of its discretiou.

That the United States, in their corporate po

ed and laid aside as idle or inapplicable by those who adopted and those who ratified that great compromise.

litical capacity as a nation, may constitutionally acquire territory by conquest or by treaty, or by cession for national use unprohibited, is, to my miud, a self evideut proposition. And all the opinious in the Dred Scott case conceded this Then, when the National Government owns ter ritory, however acquired, the right to govern and dispose of it results, and is as plenary and as unquestionable as it could be by any express dele gation of the power by the Constitution. All such territory being held for the benefit of the people of the United States, the beneficiaries, in their organized capacity and through their organic organized capacity and through their organic means, have the undoubted right to regulate and govern it for the common good. Their Legisla-ture is the proper organ for that purpose. Their power of control therefore devolves on their representative body, Congress. In executing that trust Congress has power, as in all other cases of Congressional legislation, limited only by the guarantees and restrictions prescribed by the peo-ple in their charter of union. And this I under stand us being conceded by all the members of the Su-preme Court of the United States.

It was on this ground of power, resulting from proprietorship, that I never doubted the original validity and obligation of the "ordinance of "87." Even though the Confederate Congress had no delegated power but that which was expressed in the articles of confederation, as one of its articles explicitly declares, yet it was a political being in artificial person, and therefore, like all other persons, it had necessarily and undeniably, to some extent, inherent rights and resulting pow It had the inherent right to be the recipient of the title to territory ceded to it in trust for its constituent bodies-the confederate State-sub ject to ratification by that constituency. It did so acquire the North west Territory in 1784, and that acquisition was approved and made effectual by the States. Then, being the owner of the territory in trust for the States, can there he a doubt that the power, without any express grant, resulted to the confederate Congress from the title alone to take care of, regulate, govern, and dispose of the territory for the fulfilment of the the extent of the limitations. Chief Justice Taney, trust? It is also conceded by all the Judges of the and Justices Wayne and Grier, who concurred Supreme Court of the Union that a power to regulate with him, considered the power as juherent, or as and dispose of territory of the United States involves resulting from ownership and consequent domin the conservative and incidential power to organize ion; Justice Campbell appeared to consider it as an express power delegated by that clause which people of the Territories. Wherefore I could never see why the authority to adopt the ordinance of '87 was ever denied or doubted; and I always thought that it was as valid at its birth as it was terdiction of slavery in a Territory of the United

after the recognition of it in the Constitution, or by subsequent acts of Congress. If the Confederate Congress, without any im plied power, had the inherent right to adopt that ordinance, it is much more manifest that the National Congress of the Constitution, possessing implied as well as inherent powers, would have that power over the Territories acquired by the Constitutional Government. The express grant of power over the Territories was unnecessary except as to the territory of the Confederation —
As to that, the title being in the Confederate
Congress, for the use of the States as separate
soccreignties, the new National Government could liberty or property merely because he came himself or brought his property into a particular Territory of the United States, and who had committed no offence against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process."

The new National Government could have no interest in it nor control over it without an express grant by the people of those States; and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire, it was necessary to vest its dominion over the Territory of the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to expire the Market and the Confederation being about to ritory in the Congress of the United States, to secure a fulfillment of the trust, and to effect that purpose was, I doubt not, the motive of the ex press grant in the Constitution. Such a grant of power over territory which might be afterwards acquired by the United States would have been altogether superfluous as it would have stitutions and laws (that is, of the States, valid- and necessarily resulted to Congress without any express grant. I have, therefore, thought that in making the express grant the Convention con templated the territory of the Confederation only But, if needful, it may constructively apply to al territory whouever acquired, because it is com orehensive enough for that purpose, and is not iterally restricted to the territory of the Con federation. In the Dartmouth College case Chic Justice Marshall truly said that though he be lieved that, in forbidding the States to pass any Territorics of the United States. And, if so, there the power of Congress over them is duplicated combining inherent and express power, doubled and twisted into one all sufficient chord of national sovereignty, to be exercised in the discretion of Congress as long as it respects the limitations

of the Constitution And this seems to have been the opinion of the apreme Court, as announced in the case of "The American and Ocean Insurance Companies vs. Canter, (1 Peters, 542,) in which Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of an unanimous Court on the power of Congress to legislate the Territories, said respecting Florida: "In the meantime Florida continues to be a Territory of the United States, governed by that clause of the Constitution which empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respect iug the territory or other property of the United States. Perhaps the power of governing a Territory belonging to the United States which has not, by becoming a State, acquired the means of self-government, may result necessarily from the facts that it is not within the jurisdiction o auy particular State, and is within the power and jurisdiction of the United States." Justice John son, whose circuit judgment was affirmed, had denied the application of the express power to any other territory than such as was owned by the Confederation, and consequently he had restwhile it did not controvert but virtually concur

gress, the only remaining question is whether there is any provision or principle of that funda mental law which forbids Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into an uninhabited and unorganized territory, where there is no slavery at the time of the interdict; for such is the provision of the Missouri compromise, now complained of as unconstitutional. To relieve that question of unnecessary confusion and pres ent it distinctly, I will here submit a few prelimi nary suggestions concerning, first, the rights of slaveholders of the United States in Territories where there is uo local law on the subject of slavery; and, secondly, the essential distinction between expediency, policy, or justice, and cousti tutional power.

1. While it is certainly true that no law of any

local sovereignty can, by its own vigor, operate extra territorially, yet, by an international cominow almost as prevalent and universal as civ ilization, personal rights, as recognized by the law of the domicil, are as ubiquitous as the person, wherever there is no local law forbiddin the assertion or enjoyment of them. It is this principle which sustains the modern doctrine that a personal contract valid by the lex loci contractus will be adjudged valid every where .-Slavery is personal, and consequently, on the nere question of the owner's right to his slave, that right should be recognized as legal in every State in our Union, and even out it, even though any such State, domestic or foreign, may prohibit the residence of slaves within its own limits. And our National Government ought, as I have long thought, to demand of England a Canadiar law of extradition of our fugitive slaves, on de-mand and proof of title by the law of any of our own slaveholding States. The Constitution cures this remedy in our own States; and the har mony and justice of the Union require among them, moreover, a peculiar liberal comity. But in a Territory of the United States, equally the property of all the citizens of all the States, in the absence of any Territorial law proscriptive of slavery, the Constitution, which recognizes it as legal in the States where it exists, should recog ise and protect it in that Territory as long he institution of slavery shall remain unprohibitcd in it and the flag of the Union shall wave si

2. Politicians have been too much in the habit of compounding expediency and power, and of testing the constitutionality by the policy of a legislative act. Many of the constitutional acts of Congress have been impolitic and unequal in their operation; but their inexpediency is no arment to prove a want of power to enact and iphold them. I have never doubted the impolic nd injustice of Cougressional legislation on shavery in the Territories, excepting only when— as in the cases of the Ordinance, of the Missouri compromise, and of the "finality" of 1851—the whole subject is at once fairly adjusted for the purpose of preventing any future legislation or agutation concerning it. In my judgment any other legis lation respecting it by Congress neither tends to the peaceful or desirable extinction of slavery nor to the promotion of the common welfarc, but nevitably aggravates slavery and prolongs its existence, generates sectional strife, weakens and legrades the Union, and is rebuked by the common and the na onal example of our fathers. This I have al ways thought, and often uttered through the ess, in the social circle, in Congress, and in the Kentucky Legislature, for the last thirty eight years; and this I still think with increased confi dence. But while, with the loregoing exception

Thus prepared, I will next consider the ques tion whether the power of Congress to adopt and maintain the Missouri compromise, admitted to exist unless restrained by some limitation of it in the Constitution, is taken away or denied by any such inhibition. This I will do as briefly as I can in the next number. And, after the principles laid down in this number and the concession of the most essential of them by all the Judges of he Supreme Court, I shall be content to coufine the residue of my argument principally to a refu ation of the reasons arged by the majority for their conclusion against the validity of the Missouri compromise

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Southern Crockery .- The discovery of "cao in," the fine clay of which china and granite ware is made, in South Carolina and Georgia, as introduced among us another branch of in lustry likely to prove of great commercial value to As crockery is an article of almost universal consumption, we may expect it to become an article of extensive exportation. The "Southern Poreelain Manufacturing Com

any" have a capital of fifty thousand dollars nd own a bed of twenty-five acres of clay which is pronounced to be equal to the foreign Their works are about six miles from Bath. ear the South Carolina railroad. They have ig down some twenty-four feet without reaching s bottom, and regard the supply as ample for sears to come. The company gives employment to some forty persons, and now turn off some our hundred dollars' worth of ware per week, which will be increased to eight hundred dollars per week as soon as another kiln is prepared. At present their operations are confined to the manufacture of pitchers, mugs, and spitoons, but they will make table ware in a short

A GUBERNATORIAL RACE .- One of the Albany State street hardware stores boasts of two clerks who are sons of ex-Governors. One is the sor of ex Governor Seward, of New York, and the ther of ex Governor Gibbs, a down-east Gover nor. On Tuesday Seward bet Gibbs five dollar that he did not dare to start out bare headed and in his shirt sleeves, and carry a scuttle of coal around the block in eight minutes. Gibbs took p the bet and propelled. Seward followed after and by starting the ery of "stop thief!" took to get Gibbs dragged to the station house and thus win the bet by stratagem. It was no go however; Gibbs put on steam, rolled up his trow sers, and won the race by n neck.

> ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING -AT-

CHARLES B. GETZ'S.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Sto., Frankfort, Kv.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most estrable selection of Men and Boys'

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.: ver exhibited in this city

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at rices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or heaper than any other house in the city. My stock of BOVS CLOTHING was never excelled, My stock of BOVS CLOTHIAM was never and I invite the special attention of parents to this do

partment.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats. Vests, Shirts, Drawyers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fall of finding the article to sult among my stock.

CHARLES B. GETZ,
Oct. 16, 1857-tf.

American Central Railroad Line. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI Caron various contract of the contract of the

BE ON THE ME CO ON THE NEW, SHORT LINE, DIRECT, Railroad Route to the East.

GREAT TRUNK LINE. LOOK AT ANY RAHROAD MAP TO DIS-

o weary and sleepless nights, in cold and cheerles stuck fast in SNOW IRITE'S, by this route. e cars of this road are new, and of the most approventies of the road are new, and of the most approventies of the road are new. This route leaves Cincinnali Eastward from the depot the Little Miami Railroad, and passes through the buthern portion of Ohio. Between Cincinnati and altimore the distance is 585 miles, which does not vary

AN AIR LINE, and the whole distance is through slave States, or adja ent thereto, thus offering peculiar advantages to the conthern traveler, not possessed by any other route.

CINCINNATI TO

NEW YORK, only 773 miles.
PHILADELPHIA, only 656 miles.
BALTIMORE, only 588 miles.
WASHINGTON, only 603 miles.
Passengers, observe particularly, this line is the shortest and has the right, by resolution of the Raitroad Convention at Cleveland, to fix the fare between Cincinnatiand all Eastern cities. Passengers may, therefore, rely on the Fare by this route being as low as by any other, because all the other routes are governed by this.

New Winter Arrangement Commences. MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.

MONDAY, AUV. 9, 1894.

Three Daily Trains leave Repot of Little Miami Raiload, Front street, Chichmali, as follows:

First Train.—6:25 A. M., Baltimore, Washing on and
finelimal Express, stopping only at the prominent staions on the line between Chichmati, Baltimore & Washngton. By his iram passengers reach the Ohio river at
3 P. 9. Have one hour for dinner on the superb steamboat John Buck, during which time they are transported
across the Ohio to Purkersburg, Va. Leave there at
4 30 P. M., and continue on Express Frain, arriving in
Baltimore at 10:30 A. M., and in Washington at 11:20
A. M. GERMAN, CASTILE, ROSIN,

Passengers for Philadelphia and New York continued the Passengers for Philadelphia and New York continued to the Passengers of the York Continued to the Passengers of the York Continued to the Passengers of the York Continued to the York Cont re to do so.

Second Train at 10 A. M., Mail and Way Expres

Stephing at all principal stations with the United Stat Stopping at all principal stations with the United Stat Mail. This Train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P. A where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVER NIGHT, in

Mail. This Train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P. M., where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVER NIGHT, in a new and first class Hotel, adjoining the Depot, resuming their journey at 8 A. M. next morning, and continuing on the Unit of States Mail Train through to Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern cities.

Third Train at 3:30 P. M., for local travel to Chillicothe, Hillsboro' and all way stations between those points and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets are for sale in all principal Railroad Ticket offices in the West. To secure all the advantages above enumerated, ask for Tickets via MARIETTA RAILROAD, and DONY TAKE ANY OTHER.

If you cannot processes such Tickets buy only to Cincinnati and there procure tickets by this route. You will always save money by this contract.

If Through tickets, and all other information, can always be obtained at the other, No. 3. Burnet House, of M. COLEMAN, Agents or at the office independent of the Popular Country of the Country of

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

Winter Arrangement for 1857--8.

TUREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY-SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

N and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as U follows:

FIRST TRAIN—leaves louisvillent7:25 o'clock.a, m. stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 12:15 p. m., connecting at Eminence with stages for Lawrence ourg, Salvisa. Hardinsville, Danville, and Versaitles; at Payue's with stages for Goorgetowa; and at lexington with Covington and Exington Italiroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Maysville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irvine, Nicholasville, Banville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barboursville, and all points South, Returning, this train leaves bexington at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payue's for Georgetown, and at Eminence for Newcastle and New Albany and Salem Kallroads for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North. West and South.

SECOND'TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobb's and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and all slations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Exington at 7:25 o'clock, p. m.; connecting at Eminence by stage for Shelbyville and Newsalle. Returning, this train leaves lexington at 5:30 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations east of Lagrange and all stations east of Lagrange and all smith's and Hobb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriviers at Exingting Hobb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 10:35 o'clock, a. m., in close connection by Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Raitroads with Indianapolis, Terre Hante. Vinceones, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keokuk, Rurlington, Rock Island, Galena, Itubuque, aud all the principal towns West at d South.

THIRD TRAIN—accommodation—Leaves Louisville at 10'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arrivfilest TRAIN—leaves houisville at 7:25 o'clock.a.m.

towns West and South.

THIRD THAIN—accommodation—Leaves houselfle at to'elock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 50 clock, p. m. Returning loaves Lagrange at 750 o'elock, a. m., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'elock, a. m.

Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily. Sundays excepted.

Fire is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. Isallowed fortickets.

The Keutucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this road.

road.
Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the Interio downs of the State, and lickets from those places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwester

ities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of the inc to convey passengers and their baggage.

The For any further information, please call at the depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook receive and in lexington, at the office of the Kentucky stage Company, opposite Phonix Hotel.

T. W. SPHLIMAN,

General Ticket Agent, Louisville,
FRANK WEAVER,
Ticket Agent, Lexington,
SAMUEL GILL.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Shull, L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

Nov 6, 1857. Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

OFFICE KY. CENTRAL MAILROAD, Covington, Ky., Oct. 30, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. OPEN TO NICHOLASVILLE.

Two Daily Trains each way (Sundays Excepted.)

THE EXPRENS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 11:55 p. m. Passengers by morning train from Louisville can make close connection with the train at Lexington and arrive at Pauville at 3:30 p. m., three hours in advance of the old State Line. te old Stage Line.
THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lexington

at 7:20 p. m. and arrives at Nicholasville at 7:55 p. m. Passengers by the afternoon train from Louisville can make close connection at Lexington with this train and arrive at Danville at 11 o'clock p. m. same evening. arrive at Danvine as ...
thus saving time and money.
C. A. WITHERS, Sup'l.

WE ARE RUNNING FIRST CLASS PASSENGER COACHES from Nicholasville to Danville in con-nection with the Kentucky Central Railroad Trains. Nov. 6, 1857—3m. McCAMBELL & HOSKINS.

SMALL WOODFORD FARM FOR SALE.

) URSILANT to a decree of the Woodford Circuit Cour rendered at the October term, 1857, as Commissione will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House in

On Monday, 7th of December next, County Court day,) the FARM of which Mary Steven on died possessed, containing ABOUT 135 ACRES

ABOUT 135 ACRES

CITARLES B. GBTZ,
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.
Oct. 16, 1857-tf.

Bacon! Bacon!! Bacon!!!

Bacon! Bacon!!!

Bacon!!!

Bacon! Bacon!!!

Bacon!!

Bacon!!

Bacon!!!

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Bacon!!

Bacon!!

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Bacon!!

Bacon!

Bacon!!

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALK AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-BACCO, CIGARS. AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

St. Clair and Wapping Streets FRANKFORT, KY.

NOVEMBER 6th, 1857.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after mainrily.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR.

Coffee.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOGIIA

Molasses

PLANTATION. (bbls and half do.) MI GAR HOISE GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE

Soap and Candles.

STAR, TALLOW, SPERM.

MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.)
POTOMAC HERRING,
SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Paie Otard Brandy, Claret Wine, Heinessey Brandy, Old Port Wine, Jules Robeins Brandy, Sherry Wine, Holland Gin, Madeira Wine, Roederer & Schreider Champagne STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY.
PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old.
BRANDY, WINE AND GIN. RVE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT

MEATS AND LARD

PLAIN AND CANVASSED HAMS,
BRIED BEEF, (Canvassed.)
CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES,
BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES,
PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS,
PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD

Wooden Ware, &c. edar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tubs, Cans, Measures; Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Inppers. Cocos Uppers. Cloves;

Pepper:
Crackers:
Maccaroni:
Spices:
Ciuger:
Green and BPk TonVermicell1.

HARDWARE.

PAH LOCKS. SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS. HATCHETS. PRESERVING KETTLES,

COFFEE MILLS. BRYER SCYTHES, MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco.

Spanish Smoking Tobacco. El Dorado, Scarfulatti.

Anderson's "Solwe" Fine Cul, Common.

De Carbago Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosu,

Rio Hondo. Half Spanish,

> AGRICULTURAL. Shellers; Cradles, Sneathes, &c.; Sanford's Straw Cutters;

El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A fine supply of Seeds in proper seas FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT. uperfine and extra Family Flour;

Kanawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c. Whiting: Linaced Oil
Wentling: Turpentine
Venelian Red. White Lead: Vollow Ochre:

SHE BUT THE REPORT OF THE SHE pleed Oysters Green Peas,

Asparagus,
True Cayenne,
Fresh Peaches,
Fresh Salmon,
Strawberries,
Fresh Pine Apple
Pine Apple Cheese
Dairy Sala,
Powder, Shot. king and Brushes, negar, (Pure Chlar, ligo, rapping Paper, pal Sentiles,

Powder, Shot. Caps, Wads, Proof Vials, Hempfund Jule Lines, Mops, (Floorand Tea-) Itica hime, Hulme's Cement, Axe Helves, Glass Preserving Jars Glass Wilk Pans.

Sauces. Walnut

Demljohns, Bottles, Brandy Peaches, French Olives, Currio Powder,

Pepper. Farragon Vinegar

Extracts. Vanilla.

PICKLES.

Green lackles Oysters. TABLE OIL.

iol; with general assortment of ar [Nov. 6, 1857.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY,:::::NOVEMBER 18, 1857 DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky A competent re porter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium at cummunication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will ing Whig furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the enrrent news of the day. foreign and domestic, po-

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50 Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, inclading the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or vearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

IF Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for sult scribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to band it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

17 Remittances may be made by mail at our A G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky. NOVEMBER, 1857

We are requested to aunounce that Rev. L W. Green, of Lexington, will preach at the Presbyterian church in this city, on next Sunday

THE RIGHT WAY TO TALK .- Our readers have probably noticed various accounts of the "hunger meetings" in New York eity and in Philadelphia. at which armed bands of foreigners threatened the citizens of those eities that if they were not provided with work or bread they would burn the puldic buildings and private residences, and reduce the wealthy to their own wretched condition These men have frequently promenaded the streets with the ominous words "bread or fight" inscribed upon their banners, and giving utterance to sentiments presaging wrath and destruction to our institutions. It was thus that the French Revolution which lead to the beheading of Louis XVI commenced, inaugurating that horrors of which the bravest tremble, and during which, it is said, human blood flowed in the gutliberty throughout the world, would inevitably vative principles. end in amid the same anarchy and scenes of blood. Hitherto we have laughed to scorn these gloomy predictions, deeming them but the croak- at New York is one of the most brilliant speciiugs of those who were jealous of our prosperity and wealth But recent developments in our there is nothing superior to it to be found among forcibly that the same inauspicious omens are now hovering over us which were witnessed by Between Mr. Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, of those divorced marry again. the French nation immediately preceding the overthrow of their Government. Infidelity, Socialism, Communism, are with us, as with them, too rife in the laud, and to these abominable here sies is added the outrage of Mormonism. And then, too, these "hunger meetings" are of precisely the same character of radicalism as that by which the French Sans Culottes and the English Chartists were influenced. And they should be met in the same manner, by a prompt and decisive Napoleonie remedy.

These bands of incendiaries are composed almost entirely of foreigners, and the Democratic city of New York, whose authorities have been placed in office by the votes of these same Dutch aud Irish, has several times been upon the point of revolution, and has at last appealed to the Federal Government for protection against those who are permitted to vote in the election of the city functionaries. Is it not a flagrant outrage that these men, the majority of whom were transported from their native lands because the countries of their birth could not support them, should now threaten the citizens of this country that if we do not support them they will help themselves by the force of arms? But their inflamatory speeches and declarations are fast arousing even the party which has been placed in power by their votes to the extent of the danger impending over the country. The Washington Star, a Democratic paper, draws the following portrait of foreigners, and administers a severe rebuke to their insolence and presumption:

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK .- The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, de-manding what trey eall their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THANK jesty THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOCTRINES OF DANTON, RO BESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DAN-GEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR FIERCE AP-PEALS OF GOVERNING CLASSES' IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPA-BLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."-Washington Evening Star, Nov.

force the sons of toreigners to enter the service Bolling ought to be a capital fellow. of the State. The measure was strongly resisted by the foreign residents, and a collission en sued in which the foreigners were victorious; but

THE SENATORSHIP .- From what we can see and learn, Lynn Boyd has the inside track so far for the post of United States Senator is conceded .-Mr. Guthrie's prospects seem to be getting darkmatter of regret to every proud and conservative Kentuckian. No man in the ranks of the Democracy is so well suited for the office, and would give more general satisfaction. When he was Secretary of the Treasury Department of the nited States, no man then in the Cabinet enjoy d so freely and so fully the confidence of all par es as the Hon. Jas. Guthrie. Ilis success, his ndependence, his integrity to a strict construction of the laws in all financial arrangements; his untiring vigilance and unbending firmness of pur ose in detecting and correcting abuses, have placed him so lar above the petty slanders of party politics, that all accord to him the credit of aving been one of the most successful Treasur ers that has ever been in the service of the govinto the affairs of the government at New Or eans, at San Francisco, and Cincinnati, we are forced to say that he deserves a reputation for roldness of integrity equal to any statesman ever at the head of government. But these considera-tions it is our honest helief, will way as nothing against the petty and dirty partisan services of such characters as Boyd, Hise & Co.—Mt. Sterl-

The Mt. Sterling Whig unconsciously does Mr. Suthric's prospects great injury by speaking of him in this manner. If the Whig should succeed n demonstrating that Mr. Guthrie is a bold, fearless, and manly statesman, seeking the good of the country in preference to mere partisan triamphs, and too proud and honest to stoop to chianery and trickery for party purposes, he would then have no earthly chance of being elected Senator; the Locofocos of the Democratic party would at once repudiate him as an uncongenial spirit It is by no means certain that the Whig does not promote the interests of Boyd and Hise, by characterizing their services as "dirty and partisan services." Such characters can be made very useful to party schemes and in furthering the purposes of office seekers.

IF The Shelby News, Know Nothing, is very much concerned that we are "after Hon. James Guthrie in Red Republican fashion." We are not after Mr. Guthrie at all. We only regret that he is constantly praised by papers holding the political views of the News. We are anxious to e entirely satisfied that he will not inflict a last ng stain upon his own political reputation by ac office to which he would be elected mainly by Know-Nothing votes; nothing more. [Maysville Exrress.

The Express need not be alarmed for fear that Mr Guthrie will be elected by the American members of the Legislature. Papers, supposed to he his particular organs, have already repudiated the idea of permitting Americans to vote for the ex-Secretary, and Americans are not disposed to thrust greatness upon him. There are few men in the country who have been more bitterly and unrelentingly opposed to Americanism than Mr. Guthrie, and they would have but little preference for him on the score of political courtesy or forbearance. We advise all the members of the American party in the Legislature to keep them selves entirely aloof from the squabbles now going on among the spoils party, and come to Fraukfort unpledged and ready to act as a unit upon all questions involving either the prosperity dread reign of terror at the bare relation of the and honor of the State, or the good of their party and ultimate success of their principles. This is the course which will be most consistent with ters like water. It has frequently been prophe, their previous acts, and most becoming to them eied by the savans of Europe that our attempt at selves as men and as statesmen, seeking alone the self-government, which, thus far, has been the well being of their country-inseparably connect delight and guiding star to the lovers of political ed, as it is, with the triumph of American conser-

The closing game of the Chess Congress large cities have demonstrated too clearly and the games of the most celebrated players of Eu-

and Mr. Paul Morphy, of New Orleans.

Time-Two hours	and fifty-five minutes.
WIIITE-PAULSEN.	BLACK-MORPHY
1. P toK4	1. P to K4
2. K Kt. to B3	2 Q Kt. to B3
3. Q Kt. to B3	3. K Kt. to B3
4. K B to Q Kt.fr	4. K B to Q B4
5. Castles	5 Castles.
6 Kt. takes K P	6 P to V
7. Kt. takes Kt	7. Q P takes Kt.
8. B to Q B4	S. P to Q Kt.4
9. B to K2	9. Kt. takes P
7. Kt. takes Kt 8. B to Q B4 9. B to K2 10. Kt. takes Kt.	10. R takes Kt.
11. D to N Do	11. K to K 3
12 P to Q B3	12. Q to Q6(1) 13. B to Q Kt.3
13. P to Q Kt.4	13. B to Q Kt.3
14. P to Q R4	14. P takes P(3)
15. Q takes P(3)	15. B to Q2 16. Q R to K
10. R to Q R2	16. Q R to K
17. Q to Q R6	17. Q takes B(4)
15. P takes Q	18. R to Kt.3 (cheek 19. B to K R6 20. B to Kt.7 (cheek 21. B takes P (dis el 22. B to Kt.7 (cheek 23. B to R6 (dise. cl 24. K B takes P
19. K to R	19. B to K R6
20. R to Q	20. B to Kt.7 (check
21. K to Kt.	21. B takes P (dis el
22. K to B	22. B to Kt.7 (check 23. B to R6 (dise. cl
23. K to Kt	23. B to R6 (dise. cl
25. Q to K B	25. B takes Q
26. R takes B	26. R to K7
27. R to Q R	27. R to K R3
3×. P to Q4	28. B to K6
And White resigned.	

NOTES. f. To obstruct the opening of Mr. P.'s game. 2. He disconnects his pawns, but gains "a

Mr. M., brings his forces into the action with all possible despatch throughout this game.

3. The Queen is drawn away from the scene of the impending fatal onslaught against "His Ma-

4. Sacrifice of Queen for Bishop! this seems suicidal at first glance, and the mere thought of this brilliant coup would never have occurred to most players. Yet a rigid analysis proves that with this sacrafice of Queen Mr. M. had virtual ly secured a victory. The closing moves are made with direct and deadly certainty. We repeat that we remember nothing in the annals of chess more beautiful than this finale of the first American Chess Congress.

I A Democratic paper in the lower part of the State objects to Dick Bolling because he lives FROM BUENOS AVRES .- Capt. Sheriff, of the in Boyle county. We are not sure that that is bark Alabama, at Hampton Roads, from Buenos not nearly the best thing that can be said about Ayres, Sept. 12th, states that previous to his leav Dick. If living in an intelligent and highly honing that port the government endeavored to orable community argues anything for a man,

TAt Terre Haute, Ind., last week, corn was selling at 20 cents, and many buyers were not ofseveral persons were severely injured. The agi- fering over 18 cents. In Posey county, Ind., just tation had not been allayed when the Alabama below Evansville, corn in the field was offered last week at 12½ cents per bushel.

Items by Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Nav. 16. Mr. Lander, chief engineer of Magraw's wagon er every day with the Democracy. This, considering the nature and tendency of the party, and Washington. The expedition has gone into winering the nature and tendency of the party, and the character of Mr. Guthrie, is just what might ter quarters at Wind river, near the South pass. Lander corroberates previous reports relative to the destruction of Government trains by the Mormons. In consequence of new discoveries and explorations by Lander's party, the military force

> Brigham Young disclaims any knowledge or articipation in the destruction of supply trains. cnate on Saturday night.

ST. Louis, Nov. 16. lapted the Constitution, with a vote of twenty ight for, and about a dozen against. The whole umher of delegates was sixty; consequently the Constitution was adopted by a minority of the convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on a schedule had been merged nto one schedule, which provides for an electi on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes east to be endorsed "Constitution with slavery" or "Constitution without slavery There will be an election on the first Monday

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat suffering. sserts that Walker brought from Washington a anuscript copy of the Kansas Constitution, ad most identical with the one adopted. He also says that no free State men will vote on the 21st of

a Jamary next for State and Congressional tick

A Scene in the Court .- A Washington corre pondent of the N. Y. Times, says:

In one of the Naval Courts to day, in the cas of Chase Barney, the Judge Advocate propounded a question to a witness for the Government ith respect to the domestic relations between the efendant and his wife. ense protested that he had not come into cour have his domestic affors investigated. Court insisted on the question, when the defendant's counsel, a son of Gov. Wise, collected his papers and left, saying that his client, as a man of honor, could not be a party to bringing his wife's name before the naval tribunal for disension, and that if the Court choose to pursue that nvestigation, it should be ex varte. The Court dosed its doors for a secret deliberation, and deided to submit the propriety of the question for the President's decision. The occurrence ex rites much indignant criticism in naval cir-

TT Ex-President Pierce has accepted the offer by President Buchanan of a passage to Madeira in the Powhattan. He will sail somewhere about the last of the mouth.

A CLOSE RACE.—Full returns of the Congressional election in the Second District of Louisi ana have been received, and the majority of Miles Taylor over Glendy Burke, American, is only

BANK STATEMENT-NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- The Bank Statement for the week ending Saturday ast, gives the following figures:

Decrease of loans, 296,000 165,000 " of specie, " of circulation, Total amount of specie held by the banks nearly. \$19,500,000

The loyal people of Montreal have banished Harper's Magazine from their public library reading room, because it took occasion to speak

IT The number of divorces for ten years past obtained in the courts of Philadelphia is about 2,600. Suits of this nature are increasing in free bonds of matrimony have taken the place of diknown. For March term of the present year ther mens of Chess strategy on record. We think were 60 eases; for June term there were 73, for September term 66, and for the present, December term, there are 30 cases, making for the preare brought by the wives, and not more than balf Legislature.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Bloomfield, Ky., by Rev. Mr. Minor, Mr. S. S. Haw-LITON, of Lonisville, to Miss BETTIE McKAY, daughter of Ludwell McKay.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1857, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Susan C., wife

of Mr. James R. Page.
This all-wise, though sorrowful and mysterious, dispensation of Providence has removed from our midst one whose amiability and loveliness of disposition endeared her to all who knew her. She was a lady of great delicacy, refinement and modesty of character-shrinking from anything like ostentation, yet always kiud, considerate and affectionate in the various relations of life, and ever ready to seek the good of those around ther. But more and better than all this: she was an humble and devoted follower of the Lord Jesus Christ,—trusting in his righteousness alone for acceptance with God, and resting upon tha righteousness with unshaken and unshakable confidence. None could have long associated with her without having abundant evidence that she ley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Ser had been deeply versed in the things pertaining to her eternal peace. Her christian consistence was remarkable and constant; her faith was firm and abiding. She felt that Christ was her Iriend, and therefore that all was well. During her long and painful illness, she bore her sufferings with wonderful patience, never murmuring or com plaining; but at all times feeling that He who sent them upon her, could sustain her under them. WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES QUEENS-In her contemplation of death, as she saw him steadily approaching, she manifested a willing FOR CASH, or on credit, till lst of Jan. next. omission to the hand of the Lord. She was not He will sell his goods as low as the lowest. afraid to die; though willing and wishing even to live for her husband's sake and that of her chil dren, if God willed. And when at last the change came she was ready; and hath now entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God. She sleeps in Jesus, and our comfort is, that all "them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." We sorrow not therefore, as "those who Kanawha, Va., and Lexington, Mo., papers lease copy.

A lovely maid, endowed with all the attributes of pe t womanhood, blessed with ease and loving friends, rothed to love and life, is taken away to be the Bride

betrothed to love and life, is taken away to be the Bride of Heaven.

The leaves are failing. Age fades away from alght, as winter lee before the summer sun; but youth, innocent, and gay, methinks should live to bless the circle of its love. But He, who alone is Great, doeth all things well, and man must bow in sorrow and in tears. The death of Sallie Ann Tono, of Newport, on the evening of the 12th last, carries deep affiction into the bosom of a family distilinguished for affectionate happiness and social worth. Eighteen summers have passed lightly over the life of the subject of this notice, rendering her, in education, is manners, and in Christian feeling, all that is fond parents could desire. She repaid the care of years with a devotion lovely in itself, because natural. All that renders life desirable was hers, wealth, kind father, mother, a devoted sister, and love, the noticst feeling of the human heart. Betrothed to one distinguished for exceience, as a man, and soon to be led hy him to the marriage altar. She has auddenly passed away to complete her Joys in the Eternal World.

But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars.

But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars.
Beyond where spiendid shines the orb of day;
And weeping Angels lead her to those bowers,
Where endless pleasures Virtue's deeds repay. Thy loved retreats fresh garlands shall adorn;
And, in soft beauty, o'er thy grassy bed
The wild rose, glistening with the tears of morn
Shall hang its head.

Proclamation.

The season has again arrived, when in obedience to established custom, it s deemed proper to set apart a day for the people to humble themselves before the thron- of our Heavenly Father, and render thanks for the countless blessings bestowed upon them. We have been long in the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperity, and although the present be a period of severe commercial distress, under Almighty guidance amid every apparent ca-The Railroad bill, which has been before the lamity, there is a moral power which Legislature several days, and the bill for the pay makes it the minister of his will, and ment of interest on the State bonds, passed the which is able "to overcome every evil with good " During the past season peace Kansas advices state that the convention had and happiness have pervaded the land. The Providence of Heaven has given us repose "in seenre habitations and amid quiet resting places." We have been more than ordinarily blessed with good health. The earth has yielded honnteously, and its fruits have been garnered by the unfettered hand of industry. Our country is teeming with abundance, and the great body of our people are free from

For these and all other blessings, we are indebted to the goodness and mercy of God, and it becomes us to bow before the throne of mercy with bearts filled with thankfulness and gratitude.

Wherefore, I. C. S. MOREHEAD, do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, THE 26th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1857, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and do hereby recommend and request the people of Kenincky to observe the same as such.

In testimony, whereof, I have L. s. set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed this 4th day of November, 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

SPECIAL VOTICES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nav 18, 1857-tf. R C STEELE & Co

Furs at Cost!

ND HUMBUG!- These Goods are sent or ommission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We ave an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyuns has just received and opened very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY 300DS. Give her a call. Oct. 23, 1857-11.

IT We are authorized to announce Mr. Lewis of Queen Victoria in terms somewhat familiar and B. Fexwick as a candidate for Sargeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky. Nov. 4, 1857-te.

> JF We are authorized to announce E. H. Tole, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower Honse of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. If We are authorized to announce Jao. W

PRUETT as a candidate for Sargrant at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the IF We are anthorized to announce Mr. L. P.

LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. fOct. 19-te. IF We are requested to announce Major M.

D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian. To We are authorized to announce Charles

E. Nourse a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. Sept. 11-tf. IF We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T.

CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the the Senate at the next Session of the Legisla 17 We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a condidate for the office of

Clerk of the next Senate. Assistant Clerk of the Semite. We are authorized to announce Edward Hens

ate of the next General Assembly Sept. 7-tf.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WARE, &c., kc., all of which he will sell LOW Sept. 2, 1857-tf.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Kev. Canwal- Bonnets, Caps, LADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Rus Cauca on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday Ribbons, Feathers,

June 8, 1857-4f.

Yonghiogheny Coal. 13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale

R. C. STEELE & CO. NOTICE.

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of

WE are now receiving and opening

MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market. We return our thanks to all our patrons for past ta-

vors and would be pleased to see them at our old sland. July 22, 185"-4f. MORRIS & HAMPTON. Blank Negotiable Notes. BLANK NEGITIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this

July 24th, 1 57.

Office.

THE GLOBE:

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS

PUBLISH now my unnual Prospectus of The Hally Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may lesire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Morday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore t deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will consider.

character, and therefore t deem it needless to give a nilitate account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Dally Grobs will contain a report of the Debates in hoth branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, oerbatim, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next norning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated thring the last twenty-eight years. Ancedotes of General Jackson, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when partisen hitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress I deem it proper to say that the Globe would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguished the public men of any time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough I tenocrat, I will never obtrude my principles in a way to make them obnoxious to any party. But in regard to persons and events which go to make up history, I hope to make the clobe an honest memorir, and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

The Congressional Globe an honest memorir, and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

ry. I hope to make the Globe an honest memoir; and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of ail parties.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the liebates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Repartments, the Laws passed during the session, and exploits indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, as the long sessions for many years have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be what is termed a "long one." This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for data the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 18-48. The average number of pages is 3,3876, and the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for six dollars, it follows that they have paid these than six and one half cents for every 100,000 moders I have farmished them, while I have paid my reporters \$6.29 for every 2,337 words, of this work of manuscript. Has any other bookseller, anywhere, ever sold a book in the first instance, while it was new, at so ow a rate? I believe not; and so strong is my belief, lint I hereby agree to give to any person who shall rove the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1832, making forty-three quarto follames, which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act of Contress which set I for \$5 a volume. An act o anthorizes these papers to go by mail tree of po The next session will be, without doubt, an ur lly interesting one, as it will be the first under a ne lministration, and several complex questions must be sensed in hi; for example, the currency. Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The Globe will be as herefore, the only source from which full debates can be defined.

ofore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS:
For a copy of the Buily Globe one year,
For a copy of the Daily Globe six months.
For a copy of the Congressional filose and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session,
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Bank notes, current in the section of the country there a subscribor resides, will be received at par. The shole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in ossuge stamps, which is preferable to any currency ex-

cept gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus three times before the first mon lay of next becember. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it. Washington, Oct. 27, 1857—3t. JOHN C. RIVES.

\$50,000

PRIME COST! CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO.,

LEXINGTON, KY. wing to the limitation of their partnership to the first day of January next, will offer their entire stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!

75 Patterns Flounced Bayad ises; rus Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Bresse tz Calicoes, Ginghams and other Bress G

EMBROIDERIES. 30 Setts Valencieu and English Thread Laces, new and beautiful. 35 Setts Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, new de-

Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately. LINEN GOODS. pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own imposton, cheap and warranted all linen.
Table Linen, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.

WOOLEN GOODS. Cassimeres, Vestings and

CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS. eivet Cloaks and Mantles, Embroidered and Piain. Cloth and Woolen Cloaks and Mantles; Chenetle, Brocha and Woolen Shawls & Scarfs;

WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING GOODS. 30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced; Embroidered & Striped for Weddings & Parties, 15 Patterns White and Colored Thie, Crape and Mus-

DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP,

With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLI NAD FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends an customers to self them as above and cheaper than eve old in the Western country. [Nov. 2, 1857—6w. MILLINERY

FANCY GOODS STORE, MANSION HOUSE,

AND

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE

W OULD respectfully inform her friends and the gub lic that she has on hand a large and fashionable as

Head Dresses, Flowers, Hair Braids, Curls, Brass Hoops, and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest, Nov. 2, 1857—3m.

FRANGIPANNI, OR THE

ETERNAL PERFUME Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. Milles' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.
A heautiful article for the balt, at
Dr. Mills: Drug Store Frangipanni Sachels, To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors, Of tine Plate Giass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at Oct. 7, 1857—tf. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

GRAY & TODD. CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES OF AL' KINDS. Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havam Clgars, Foreign and American Sweet Meals, &c.

-ALSO-PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c. OLD STAND CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS, FRANKFORT. KY.

GROCERIES, & ... &c.

UGARS-Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime New Orleans Sugar,
Prime Havanna Sugar,
Prime Havanna Sugar,
Double Refined Loaf Sugar,
Common Small Loaf Sugar,
Double Refined Crushed Sugar,
Various-qualities Crushed Sugar,
Prime Java Coffee,
Prime Java Coffee,
Prime Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea,
Superior Chockolate,
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,
Sugar House Molasses,
Plantation Molasses,
Plantation Molasses,
Mackerel in 5 Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in 5 Barrels & Kits,
Salmon and Herriugs, in store and for

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for GRAY & TODD.

riugs, in store and for sale

FINE LIQUORS.

OPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Bran dies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught

in bottles, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial,

Schniedam Schnapps. For sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAV & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPEN-

CIGARS We have ever had, consisting of the following brand-6.000 "Ugues,"
4.000 Belimita,

g of the following brands
10,300 Cinto Hel Orion,
15,1500 Jno. Butt,
5,000 Salvadora Londres,
2,000 La Lovely Regalias,
5,500 La Athala,
1,1000 Babana V Baronjab,
5,000 Lugenies,
4,000 La Sultana,
3,3000 Pride of the South,
3,000 Eureka,
2,000 Antonia Garcia.

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt custo GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 hoxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Bamascus Bindes;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Mudley's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 hoxes Smoking Scafarlatti Tobacco;
8 packages Smoking Tobacco;
9 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TOHO.

POTATOES & APPLES. FALL AND WINTER GOODS, 150 50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

BACON AND LARD— 600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Sldes; 500 lbs Bacon Sldes; 10 kegs Prime Lard; Nov. 11, 1857 GRAY & TODD. DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES—
300 los sugar cured Dried Beef,
4 doz. fine Beef Tougues received, and for sale by
Nov. 11, 1857
GRAY & TODD.

20 hxs prime Westorn Reserve Cheese; 10 hxs prime Cream Cheese; 8 hxs prime Pine Apple Cheese, received and for GRAY & TODD.

> VARIETIES. Strawberries

Pickles, assorted sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters and Trabs Catsups, assort Fresh Peaches,

Red Currant, Peach,
Apple and Quince Jeilies,
Mustard, French, English
and American,
Cayenne & Black Pepper,
Corn Starch,
Yankee V-getables,
Vinegar, Spices,

And almost anything that can be called for in the tire-cery and Confectionery line; for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD. FRESH BALTIMORE

OYSTERS.

Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE Steamer DOVE, SANUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday. Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'-lock, A. M. Leaves Louisville for Frankfortevery Wednesday at o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's nd Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents. Nov. 11, 1857-11.

STOLEN! STOLEN from the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last,

A BLACK MARE, or syears old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder the other marks scollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be pald for lapration that may enable me to recover her.

H. BLANTON.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

IOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

In the town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas, being a new town site, recently lad off, on the Government road leading from Indianola to San Antonio, win Yorktown; where add road crosses the main Cleto.

Wiles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross to Helena; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—(as surveyed.)

It is one of the most desirable locations for an Inland town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot, back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town, or to double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile a section of country as there is in aimost any of the States-For firther particulars call on us at our residence in MELROURNE, or address us by letter, "Eclecto Post Office, Karnes county, Texas."

Nov. 9, 1857—16. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

** The Galveston News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scanland & Co.—Texas Advecate.

5,000 LES. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, — County, SS.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Ex.

A press company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 51, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

Managers, whose full names and proper places of dence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMCEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. 1.

"The persons interested as cestic que trust are

RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Acwport, K. 1.

"The persons interested as cestic que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly no the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars. the sum can be ascertained, ten inonsand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hauds this lith day of April, A. 1, 1854.

D. 1896.
WM. B. Dinsmore, [L. S.] Rufus B Kinsley, [L. S.]
E. S. Sanford, "Jas. M. Thompson, "
Geo. W. Cass, "John Bingham."

"State of Pennsylvania.
"Beit remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, 1strue according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
"G. W. CASS. Pres't. "G. W. CASS, Pres't.

best of his knowledge and better.

"G. W. CASS, Pres't.

"State of Pennsyleania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April,

A. D. 1855, before me. Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner

the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky,
duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of

Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take
acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded
thereon. personally came George W. Cass, who being
duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing
statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and
belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

CH. McCLURE HAYS,

Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

1, Alexander H. Rennick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the forgoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. Owen is the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as

agent of said company.
In witness whereof, 1 have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day April, 1256.
A. H. RENNICK. c. r. c. c.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD

Short Line Route to the North & West. Through to Chicago in 15 hours.

Through to St. Louis in 14 hours. Through to Cairo in 20 hours. Connections made with all Western Roads for

any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c. Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Jark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville. It is the state of freight apply at "SHORT LINE"? Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville K.

Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

For Sale Cheap.

A FARM containing 276 ACRES, situated on the Ohio river, Trimble county, K., nearly opposite Hanover College, Ind.
Said farm comprises hill and bottom land of the best quality, about 109 ACRES clear, is well calculated for stock raising; has a good hewn log house with out buildings.

buildings.
Its eligible situation with regard to good markets and one of the best schools in the West, makes it one of the most desirable farms on the Ohio river.

If Forfurther particulars address the owner JOHN MULVEY, Madison, Ind.
Aug. 31, 1857—6w°

uckyto witnessan | nessasa F

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR, Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheatfrom smut. (without bursting the ball, cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt. &c., and thus rendering the wheatclean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Milland Farm Machines. W. B. SMITH.

COACH FACTORY



HEMING & QUIN. KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of he best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Coupling, counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and

Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to onr Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year. April 2, 1855—tf.

SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT HENRY SAMUEL. BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happyto inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable aud commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His newestablishmen the in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes hathsold friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

BOOK BINDING.



A. C. Keenen informs his friends and former customers, that having regulated his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

The CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very beatons is BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very bestq

ty of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bladery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

Wish to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of entitvation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary ont buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 yearsold.

BEN. F. GRAHAM.

A PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY in store and for sale low by May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

For Rent. THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next.

Oct. 9, 1857—tf.

D. MERIWETHER.

WHISKY-OLD BOURBON WHISKY by thegallon or bottle, May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FORFEITURE

The following lands with be forfeited to the State of Centucky, on the 10th day of February, 185s, if the tax-s, luterest and cost due thereon is not paid on or behe date aforesald, viz:

es, luterest and cost due thereon is not paid on or before the date aforesald, viz:

No. 499—Benoni Swearinger, (part of 656 acres,) 243 acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; taxes, for 18-45-6; amount, § 265.

No. 499—Win. Robertson, 6663/2 acres, Christlan county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 4 73.

No. 500—Win. Robertson, 833/2 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 5 92.

No. 501—Win. Robertson, 1663/2 acres, Christian; county, Tradewater, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 1 77.

No. 878—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 1 42.

No. 879—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 1 42.

No. 880—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1454-5-6; amount, § 1 42.

No. 880—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 1 42.

No. 881—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 1 42.

No. 881—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, § 142.

Surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 881—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 882—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 883—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 884—Win. Robertson, 186 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, eutered, surveyed and patented, John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 49.

No. 885—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42.

No. 887—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42.

No. 888—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42.

No. 888—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42.

No. 888—Win. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42.

No. 889—Win. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Philemon Richards; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 20.

No. 889—Win. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Robertson, 200 acres, livenderson county Highland creek, entered, surv

amou t, 83 ceuts. No. 1213-Jo. Watkins' heirs, 500 acres, Livingston

No. 1213—Jo. Watkins' heirs, 500 acres, Livingston (now C. Attenden) county, Paroquet creek, entered by C. Cook; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 1528—Robt. B. Starke, 700 acres, Logan county, Tradewerer, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Lindsey; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$19 95.

No. 1733—Wm. Lockwood, 600 acres, Christian county, Cumberland river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$19 65.

No. 2609—W. W. Dickinson, 600 acres Livingston county, Paroquet or Hurricaue creek, entered by C. Cook; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$3 42.

No. 2142—Philip Slaughter, 1,000 acres, Military, Clark's Run, entered, surveyed and patented by A. Rucker, taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2519—Alexander Scott Tidolai, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2519—Alexander Scott Tidolai, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2519—Rexander Scott Tidolai, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

derson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$22-77.

No. 2872—Jumes Dougherty, 353 acres, South side of Green river; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$2.

No. 2876—Win. Wells, 261 acres, South side Green river; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$1-48.

No. 3078—Mores Hunter's heirs. 1,000 acres, Marshall county, Tennessee river, near Haydock's Ferry; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$1-40.

No. 3173—James Brown, of Indiana, 400 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$6-84.

No. 3174—James Brown, of Indiana, 200 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$4-70.

No. 3212—C. H. Matthews, N. J. M. Snith, and W. Corprew, 1,200 acres, Union county, Tradewater, entered, Josiah Marks; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$70.

No. 3244—Albert Russell, 50 acres, part of 1,000 acres, Union county, Tradewater, entered, surveyed and patented, Josiah Marks; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$6-13.

No. 3245—Sarah J. Mitchell, one lot in Scottayille, Allen county, No. 95; taxes, 1853–45-6; amount, \$6-13.

No. 3248—B. B. Cargii, 160 acres, Graves county, s. e. qr. of sec. 8, t. 5. r. 1, e; taxes, 1853–6; amount, \$34-98.

No. 3249—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. e. qr. sec. 7, t. 2, r. 1, e; taxes, 1859 to 1856; amount, \$4-75.

No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. e. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1859 to 1856; amount, \$4-75.

No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. e. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1859 to 1856; amount, \$4-75.

No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. e. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1859 to 1856; amount, \$4-75.

No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. e. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1859 to 1856; amount, \$6-85.

\$42.75.
No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, \$42.75.
No. 3252—John White, 500 acres, Ohio county, patented 17th June, 1794, adjoins au 8,000 acre survey of Turner Dixon; taxes, 1792 to 1856, inclusive; am't, \$110.86.
No. 524—Dan'l Floweree, 700 acres, Lincoln county, Pittman's creek, entered, surveyed and patented, Dan'l

No. 524—Dan'l Floweree, 700 acres, Lincoln county, Pittman's creek, entered, surveyed and patented, Dau'l Floweree; taxes, 1844 to 1856; amount, \$62 15.

No. 525—Dan'l Floweree, 1,000 acres, Christian county, Cumberland river, entered, surveyed and patented, Tho. Rausdale; taxes, 1846 to 1856; amount, \$74 86.

No. 2569—Joseph Janey, 833½ acres, part of 1,666% acres, Warran county, entered, surveyed and patented, Ben. Rust; taxes, 1849 to 1856; amount, \$31 85.

No. 644—Albert Russell, 950 acres, Union county, Tradewater, taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$16 24.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE,

Auditor Public Accounts.

50 per cent interest is due on the first year's taxes.

100 per cent on the second year's tax; and

100 per cent on the third year's tax.

Costs for advertising, 25 cents on each tractor lot.

Sept. 16, 1857—w&tw2am3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. CHILD'S

PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

PHEndersher would respectfully call the attention of the control of the contro

of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

by the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State,

Proclamation by the Governor. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JNO. HENSON. WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the list of Sepl. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder Elijah Horkins, and have fled from justice. Now, therefore, 1, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesald, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hudred Bollars for the apprehension of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their delivery to the Jailer of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof. from the date here

from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1857, and In the sixty-sixth year of the Com-

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

WILEY HERSON, about forty years old; five feet ten nedes high; weighs about one hundred and fifty ounds; quick spoken; slightly grey.

JOHN HERSON, about twenty years old; five feet ten nedes high; appure hailt. nches high; spure bnilt.

James Henson, about eighteen years old; five feet ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty ounds.

> Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JU-LIUS JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, In the county of Mercer, kill and murder WARREN ANDER-son, and has fled from justice: Now, therefore, 1, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the ap-prehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the Jailer of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. S. hereunto set in hand and caused the scal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 9th day of sept. A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Jenkins is about 48 years old; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

W HEREAS It has been made known to me that LEW-IS HOAGE did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and has since fied from Justice: Now, therefore, 1, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby of-fer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Hoage and his delivery to the the apprehension of said Hoage and his delivery to the jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. b. therenno set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth. By the Governor:

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Lewis Hoage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; Florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman hump, and round shouldered.

(Successors to Wolfe, Gillespieß Co.,)

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Gillespieß tunns, Platols and Milles, 38, Warren street, New York.

Nov. 14, 1856—1y.*

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES, DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE

POMADES FOR THE HAIR

Of every style and price at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Sto TOOTH BRUSHES

Dr. COMBS every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' rock Store.

HAIR BRUSHES. The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Orug Store

In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either La-dies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, Stone, China, and Common Eartheuware; Iron Vare, Lamps, Girandoles, Waitersand Trays. IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY Double Silvar-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Basket Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at

EASTERN COST PRICE. Asowners are willing to make change in business.
All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for

By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are surethat we will give perfect sat-Torders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.

A. JAEGER & CO., A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago. 111. Jan. 2, 1856—tf.

LOCUST HILL FEMALE ACADEMY

ITNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the re umption of the exercises of this Institution before Monday, October 26th.

Onthat day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will com-mence, and continue without intermission till the first of July next. July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board and twition well be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.

TERMS. For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks,
For music, per session of forty lessons, For use of planos, per session of forty weeks, 5 (B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE. DIRECTED by a Board o



Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superin nendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and practical Engineer, aided The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a me extended course in Math matics, Mechanics, Pra

matics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-anual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$102 per haif-yearly session, payable in advauce.

The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Millitary Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY.

President of the Board August 12, 1857.—tf President of the Board.
***Yeomau, Louisviile Journal, Democrat and Couier publish and send bill to superintendent.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Medical Department.

THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1e57, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Faculty as heretofore.

IT Tickets to the full course §165. Matriculation and Library Fee \$5. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. All in advante. Good Boarding, with fuel and light, from \$2,000 to \$4.00 per week. aud lights, from \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c. Lexington, July 29, 1857-westw3m.

High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday (14th.) in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied in the course of instruction.

Miss Mary Toph Honges, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the school will be open to a larger number of pupils than formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should be present at the commencement of the session.

Terms per session of 20 weeks \$24.

No deduction except for protracted illness.

Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857—tf.

MERCHANT & SMITH, PLUMBERS AND TINNERS, Shop on St. ClairStreet,Opposite the Postoffice. FRANKFORT, KY

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most work manike manner.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spout

ing and Guttering of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead

ipe, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.
Feb. 13, 1857—tf. R. RUNYAN, A T BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c.,

To which he invites the attention of the public, as he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a cail.

April 6, 1857—tf. Wolfe, Dash & Fisher, (Successors to Wolfe, Gillespiel Co.,)

FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR. Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker an-A series of Lectures at the Broadway

Tubernacle, When, for lu successive nights, over

12 50,000 People 21

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them! 196941 (94) The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living:

TREATEST DISCOVERY of The Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence

and Exhibiting at a glance every Counter-feit in Circulation !! 10 Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

Pro Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Glance. English, French and German.

Thus Each may rend the same in his own Native Tongue. dost Perfect Ban. Note List Published.

Also a Listof

All the Private Bankers in America. A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EU-ROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edi

tion, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furuishes the Most Complete History of ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Geutlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Eutertaining ever offered to the Pub

Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, a \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New York. May 12th, 1857—wly.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE WORKS. WILLIAM CRAIK,

Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,



Mouuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Ta-ble Tops, Counter-and everything in the Marble line, at shor notice au in the ver best style. I hav secured the services o one of the best of de-signers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frank fort, and as Call and Sec.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c. I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and WILLIAM CRAIK. Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endow ment for the relief of the sick and distressed, af-flieted with Virulent and Epidemie diseases. flieted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases. Such as SPERMATORRHEA. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE. GONORRHEA., GLEET, NYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUNE, &c., &c. The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human inte, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunite victums of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Cousding Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their hume, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c..) and in cases of externed poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add tha the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Inrectors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their laborig in his sphere of benevoleut effort, have been of great benefit to the allicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Sper-

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consuiting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope.) FREE OF CHRAGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for post-

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association
No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. Sept. 9, 1857-w&twly.

500 Agents Wanted! A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10

\$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building OTS in the Gold region of Culpepper county, Vir. I ginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dollars down, or Fiftcen Dollars, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Dwgn. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. Thuse Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient unuber being reserved, the Inincrease in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1330 lots are aiready sold and a company of settlers, called "The Rappalanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the taithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginla, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$300 per nere. Unquestionable titles will in all cases begiven. Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., \$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building Apply to E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Caroline co., Va

Sept 14-td. JOHN SHILLITO & CO. Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY-GOODS & CARPETING Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of

DRY-GOODS, CO AL RE DE TENTE TENT CG-9

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c. Families, Merchants. Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—tw3m.*

INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.



Incorporated 1519.

Charter Perpetual

CASH CAPITAL Enlarged, \$1,000,000 ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED: SURPLUS, \$422,162 11. TH THE PRESTION OF 38 Years' SUCCESS & EXPERIENC

DIRECTORS. H. Z. PRATT. D. HILLVER, A. BULKELEY. JOSEPH CHERCH E. FLOWER, S. WARD, F. O. RIPLEY, A. DUNHAM, T. A. ALEXANDER R. MATHER, . KEENEY, C. H. BRAINARD.

OFFICERS. T. A. ALEXANDER, E. G. RIPLEY, T. A. ALEXA President. Vice THOS. K. RRACE, Jr., Sec'y. J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent. -INSURES AGAINST THE-

DANGERS OF FIRE -AND-

PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS ASSUMED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Property, Out-Buildings and Contents. ch insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most fa

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312 84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate Insurance business, and the execution of contracts in good faith, have inducements with the public in selecting their underwriter—we refer them for test of quality and our claims to their patronage, to records of past services, tendering their continuance with increasing ability and facilities in future.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EF-FECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THIS WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORA. TION, THROUGH Oct. 12, 1857-3m. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

FIRE! FIRE!!

BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDIZE INSURED AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

JAMES R. WATSON, At the Auditors Office, is Agent for the following Com-panies, fully authorized by State Liceuse, having complied with the law in relation to Insurance The Quaker City Insurance Company of

The Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia, capital
State Fire and Marine Iusurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital
The Farmers Union Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital
Peoria Marine and Fire Iusurance Com-\$500,000 pany, capital A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity espectfully solicited. Policies Issued at reasonable ates. [Sept. 9, 1857—if.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY I'a meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfor

or the New York Life Insurance Company, on Sat-ay, the 1st day of March, 1-56, the following resolu-was unanimously adopted. The undersigned. President and Directors of the "The undersigned, President and Directors of the Sompany, have examined the report and exhibits of the New York Life Insurance Company for the last sear, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c., othe lat of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially re-sommend it to the encouragement and support of the

note community.
"It commenced its operationstwetve years ago, with
50.000, which has accumulated to \$1,050,000 65, princi-ally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mort-ages, believed to be undoubtedly good.

id."
C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
R. C. WINTERSMITH.
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
A. G. HODGES, CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Amount of receipts for premiums, interest, &c., to 1st Januar, 1855, - \$902,062 70

Amount of receipts for premiums, interest, &c., to 1st January, 1856, - \$378,186 14

INSECREMENTS

Pald losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses - \$21,240 19

156,945 95 156,945 95 Accumulated und to 1st January, 1856, \$1,059,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement hat this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring in ormation in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned. II. WINGATE, Agent.

Frankfort Branch Bank

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK, OFFICE No. 4, WALL STREET.

W. C. SNEED, Medical Examiner. Aug. 14, 1857.

CASH CAPITAL. 8500,000 00 AM'T OF ASSETS June 30, '55, 747,972 44 AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES. 53.677 65 This Company continues to Insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in Portand their eargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, against loss or Danage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

Paid. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. VINES, SHRUBS, &C. CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker, AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES Twelvemiles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vlnes, Strubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Hodoks.

A CHOICE SUPPLY AMILI GROCERIES. 50'7.105 OF ALL MINDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AT RIDGERY AND COMMISSION STORE, Brown's Hullding, opposite the Post-Office, FRANKFO . T. KY

erms Four Months. All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September.

AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF Groceries, &c., consisting of 100 bbls Salt;
4 hhds N. O. Sugar;
6 bbls Crushed Sugar;
6 bbls Granulated Sugar;
6 bbls Granulated Sugar;
6 bbls Granulated Sugar;
8 bbls;
9 bb 4 hhds N. O. Sugar,

AGRICULTURAL.

Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cu rs. Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers. Bamborough Wheat Fans. Garrett & Cotman's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6,

and 7.

I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, but am Agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will self them here at factory prices with the freight added.

Aug. 14, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL

WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS. LADIES' BUSKINS.

GOAT and KID BOOTS. BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.

GENTS LASTING SHOES AND

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT

SHOE AND BOOKSTORE. July 1, 1857.

PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, o incrit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

SIGN PAINTING All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs: also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short no-

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES. Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood. Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble GLAZING

Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furuished and Glazed in the very best style. PAPER HANGING.



HAVE just received a large assortment of the bos COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of trankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought a Louisville, foreash. Give me a cull and see for your-

in allits various branches, wholes ale and retail, as cl as it can be bought at any other house in the city work excented with neatness and dispatch. Tin Guttering and Sponting

adeand put up on the shortest notice and most reas able terms. All of those who are in want of Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing

DENTAL SURGERY. BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D

Frankfort, Ky.

IT Porders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,

Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to

A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

SHOES, LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS

MISSES AND CHILDRENS

-ALSO-

GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

EVANS'

H. G. BANTA,

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:

HOUSE PAINTING; All kinds of Zinc, White and Enameled Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mrx ed paints always for sale.

Every kind of Paneied, Match, Plain or Ornamental aper Hauging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly paper-

June 24, 1857-1v.



Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

The Hon't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.

June 11, 1856—tf.

H. R. MILLER.

Il Soperations on the Teeth will be directed by a se; entifick nowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine his being the only safe guideto uniform success. From his he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patent. void of danger. All work warranted; the worknamehip will show for itself. Palls will be thankfully eccived.

half sheeter

TPOmee, at his residence on Wain street Frankfort, May 27, 1852